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Looking to Tammany.

It is now evident that the Republicans trust in Mr. John Kelly's Tammany bolt for success in the November election in this State. They expect that Mr. Cornell will be made the next Governor through this Tammany bolt, and that the regular Democratic candidate will be defeated by the candidacy of Mr. John Kelly.

The Republican leaders and newspapers are doing all that they can do to stimulate Mr. Kelly's movement. He himself publicly announced at Syracuse that his nomination would subserve their interest.

It is evident that the Republicans realize that, were it not for the attitude of Tammany, their ticket would be defeated this year, and the Democratic candidate elected.

The Walk at Gilmore's.

It is obvious that the event of the past week in this city was the walking match at Gilmore's Garden-an event compared with which, in the opinion of most of the population, the arrival of Gen. GRANT, the quandary of John Kelly, the campaign of Ben. But-LER, the outbreak at Cabul, the capture of CETYWAYO, the failure of the English crops, the hobnobbing of BISMARCK and ANDRASSY. the threats of the Utes, and the industrious journeyings of the Princess Louise's husband had no interest whatever. So far, also, as can be learned from other cities, and from the cablings of results and probabilities under the ocean, the interest in the match was not confined to New York, but stretched far and wide.

This walking match would no doubt be a case of time worse than lost were the tens of thousands of spectators attracted only by curlosity to know which of the rival walkers would be most reluctantly driven out of their tents by their trainers to travel when they should be resting. But there has been more than that to see and reflect upon.

Of course the style of walking that winsthe "git thar" step-justifies itself by results; but if the public benefit in pedestrian contests is to be measured by the inspiration they give to the community to walk much and walk well, certainly the walkers who win the most money are not always those who deserve the most praise. Between the walking, for example, of F. Harr and HAZAEL, the difference is enormous. The former was by far the best exhibited in last week's match-it was perfection in style, and entirely worthy of imitation. The erect carriage, the handsome swing, and graceful bearing of the colored pedestrian, combined with his exceedingly rapid motion without the sense of straining, contrasted strongly with the painful hobbling of FEDERMEYER, the angularity of Khohne, the crazy jerkiness of Weston, the mineing step of Tay-LOR, and the hunched struggling of HAZAEL. All that, however, is quite independent of the place occupied by HART in the list of winners.

It was creditable to the audiences, and, perhaps, a support of the claim that these athletic contests are of public use, that the applause was so largely lavished on excellent walking like that of HART and of GUYON in his earlier stages, and on easy, graceful running like that of ROWELL and MERRITT. It is a little odd that in ROWELL's jog, or dog-trot as it is called, in HAZAEL'S long lope, in MERRITT's fleet run for short distances, and in Hant's walk, perfect styles were exhibited of as many different kinds of leg locomotion, while the same person could not each reach more than one kind of perfection. Rowell, while not being specially admirable in any single style of walking or running, except his dog-trot, perhaps combined endurance and case more

satisfactorily than any of his rivals. Though MERRITT's figure and features afforded a decided contrast to those of HAZAEL, his walk was allied to HAZAEL'S in being a slouchy, reckless swing, which would be ill suited to ordinary travel on a public thoroughfare, however effective for a six days' match. The walking of Ennis and DUTCHER, on the other hand, was entirely worthy of copy, the erect and resolute march of the former and the still easy carriage of the latter being good curatives of the rolling and shuffling style of ordinary walking. Nevertheless, it requires a further advance, uniting grace with vigor, to reach the style of a Harr or an O'LEARY. The abominable capering of WESTON teaches the public only what to avoid, even though it did give him 550 miles in London.

On the whole, it seems impossible that vast multitudes of people should watch hour after hour, and perhaps day after day, such exhibitions of pedestrianism, without getting some notion of what good pedestrianism is, and how to do it. How far they apply the lessons in their own daily walk, it would not be so easy to say.

The Example of Georgia.

The Legislature of Georgia made short work with the high officials of the State who had prostituted their trusts and filled their pockets. They were native thieves, of respectability enough to have been elected to the places which they occupied and speedily converted into sources of personal profit. This example will have a good effect outside the State in showing that Ligh family influences cannot always be successfully exerted to screen rascality and

crime. This exposure in Georgia will give the Independent movement a decided impulse throughout the State, and may contribute to the overthrow of the present political org nization. The Independents are Demoe: its opposed to the old elique, which took p session of the party machinery after the expet-baggers were east aside, and have to d it since then, under the lead of Gen. Gokbon and his set of managers. The rank and file became restive under this rule of a cl se corporation. During the last two or times years there has been open rebellion in several localities against regular nomitations. Dr. Felton was twice elected to gress as an Independent from the Sevin District. The regulars put up a candiis a of the machine last year to run Alex-A DER H. STEPHENS off the track, but the man took this proceeding as an affront,

announced himself as a candidate, traversed the district, and drove his opponent from the field. Four Independents from Georgia are mem-

bers of the present Congrets, elected without an organized party, and in defiance of the Bourbon leaders. The sentiment of I

growing, and will soon gain ascendancy in the State. It cannot mature there without affecting contiguous States, some of which are already more than half inclined to adopt a new policy and to push the old chiefs, who assume to hold the reins and to appropriate the political profits, from their high stools of self-appointed authority.

In Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia there are divisions and discords between the men who manage conventions, dictate nominations, and carry off all the prizes, and the more recent growth of aspirants who have been doing the drudgery and getting cold comfort for their work. The ante-bellum leaders, with few exceptions, are not in good odor, and this spirit of independence which is manifesting itself inside the Democratic lines is likely to produce important results to the solid South.

When it is assumed that one hundred and thirty-eight votes will be east by the Southern States for any candidate the Democratic Convention may nominate, indifference is shown to an existing condition of facts. The solidity of the South will depend greatly upon the nomination. The masses of the Southern people are most concerned about the advancement of their material interests, and there are many Southern men watching the developments at the North, and expecting to be finally guided by them in the choice of a candidate for President-many more than is supposed by those who count States at their fingers' ends as if they were playthings.

How Workmen are Protected in England. It is now about a year and a half since the Factory and Workshop act became operative in Great Britain. No legislative reform was ever more bitterly withstood by employers, or more strenuously urged in the interest of labor. On all hands it is now admitted to have caused a signal diminution in the number of casualties, to have sensibly promoted the health of the working population, and to have secured to every child the rudiments of education. Its opponents can find no more substantial ground of criticism than the curious complaint that nstruction has tended to make laborers discontented, and to imbue them with a notion that they are entitled to a larger share of their employers' profits. Under these circumstances we must hold the measure to be sufficiently vindicated by results, and it behooves us, as a manufacturing people, to examine in some detail the wholesome pro-

visions of the British statute. We note, in the first place, that the sanitary regulations prescribed by this law are of the most comprehensive and rigorous character. Not only are the most vigilant and scientific precautions enforced in the matter of drainage and sewerage, but the cleanliness and thorough ventilation of workrooms are enjoined, while the utmost care is taken to prevent overcrowding. As regards the safety of operatives, it is distinctly specified that every steam engine or water wheel, and every shaft, wheel, drum, or pulley by which the impulse of the motive power is communicated-in a word, every part of the gearing and machineryshall be securely fenced. It is further directed that no child, young person, or woman shall be suffered to clean any part of the mill gearing while the same is in motion for the purpose of propelling machinery, or to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while the same is moved by mechanical power. Any violation of these rules is detected by the constant supervision of Government inspectors, and it is promptly punished by fines imposed by a special court of summary jurisdiction. These sanitary and protective provisions have been carried out since Jan. 1. 1878, and their beneficent effect upon the health and security of English workingmen cannot be overestimated.

Decided measures are taken to relieve im mature and feeble-bodied work people from too protracted and exhausting toil. The law gives special protection to children, gory including all under 14 years of age, the second those between 14 and 18, and the third all females above the last-named age. For young persons and women it is provided that the period of employment shall not exceed twelve hours a day, including meal hours. Not less than two hours shall be allowed each day for meals, and there is a haif holiday on Saturday, besides whole holidays on a number of days specified by law. There must also be no fewer than eight extra half holidays during the year. Moreover, no young person or woman can be employed more than four and a half consecutive hours without an interval for a meal. This is the rule governing textile factories. For nontextile establishments and workshops five consecutive working hours are permitted, and only one and a half hours need be assigned to meals. Otherwise there is no difforence in the regulations. To prevent any evasion of the law relating to recess it is ordered that no child, young person, or woman shall be allowed to take a meal or to remain for any purpose during meal hours in that part of the factory or workshop where work is done. If one of them is found in such a place at such times, the fact is construed as a violation of the act on the part of the employer, and he is accordingly fined.

Still more just and necessary are those clauses of the law which determine the amount of exertion to be exacted of children, which determine their physical capacity for work, and which insure to them certain educational advantages. No child under ten years of age can be employed at ages of ten and fourteen they may do some work, but only for one-half of each day or on alternate days. They enjoy the same bolidays and half holidays as adults, and it is further laid down that a child shall not be employed on Saturday in two successive weeks, nor even on the same day of the week in two successive weeks. These last-named regulations were required to meet certain evasions devised by the employers. Now, as regards education, both the employer and the parent of a child are compelled to secure his attendance at school during the unemployed half of every day or on alternate days, Saturdays, of course, being excepted. It is made impossible to violate this provision by requiring the employer to exhibit a weekly certificate attesting the due attendance of the child during his school hours, and collusion is prevented by making the instructor a Government official, subject to continual supervision. Indeed, a false entry in one of these certificates, or in any of the documents called for by this act, is a criminot offence, which may be punished by imprisonment with hard labor. This penalty, together with the fact that parent and employer are jointly liable for the child's nonattendance, have proved sufficient guarantees for the execution of the law.

One of the gravest abuses connected with English factories was done away with by a section of this law making it imperative to

opposition to machine politics is rapidly a child's fitness for employment. For the purpose of this inquiry the legal period of childhood is extended to the age of 16 years, and it is enacted that no young person under the prescribed limit shall be employed without a certificate from the district surgeon declaring the child's age, and affirm ing his health and bodily strength to be adequate for the occupation proposed. A new certificate must be furnished at the age of 14, and also, apparently, at the age of 16 years, and may at any time be demanded by an inspector. This rule in all its strictness applies only to factories; but although the occupier of a workshop need not procure certificates in advance, his premises are constantly subject to inspection, and he may at any hour be called upon to verify in the same manner the age and physical competence of his young employees, including his own children.

We may point out, in conclusion, that the benefits of this act are not restricted to factories and large workshops, but are extended to every dwelling house wherein a woman or a child is engaged in manual labor. Wherever the wife, or daughter, or youthful son is forced to work at home, there the Government Inspector must enter, and see to it that the task is duly proportioned to the capacity, and that in the case of children an equal share of their working hours shall be devoted to education.

The Pulpit and the Pulpiteers.

One of the preachers advertises a sermon this evening on "The Boyhood of JOSEPH and the Troubles of his Early Life." The subject will recall to some readers the famous discourse of the Rev. CREAM CHEESE on "The Maidenhood of Lor's Wife;" but we dare say those of the Pilgrim Baptist brethren and sisters who go to meeting this evening will be entertained if not edified What with his fancy coat, his dreams, his envious brothers, the scurvy trick they played him, and the surprising adventures that followed, young Joseph is a pletur esque figure in ancient Hebrew history The obvious morals to be deduced from his case are that fathers shouldn't show par tiality in the family, that brothers shouldn't be jealous, and that things do not always turn out as we expect them to.

Another preacher, who seems to be of a poetical bent, announces a course of Sunday evening "Word Paintings from the Pearl of Parables." We presume the alliteration will be voted sweetly pretty by the very young ladies of the congregation.

A third preacher promises to explain to all who come to hear him this morning The Pains, Penalties, and Advantages of Being Rich." As this preacher holds forth in Forsyth street, it is not likely that his church will be thronged by the up-town millionaires. We suspect that the average Forsyth street church-goer has a pretty clear theoretical notion of the advantages of wealth, and would be willing, if the chance offered itself, to incur its pains and penalties. Still, the preacher may be able to present these in such a forbidding aspect as to induce his hearers to revise their ideas. Parson Newman, we see, is still whanging away at the infidels. If Parson NEWMAN examine his New Testament, he will find that Jesus of Nazareth had a great deal more to say about the hypocrites than about the infidels. We commend this fact to Parson Newman's consideration.

An Ambitious Young Man.

A young man in this city asks us a series of questions, some or all of which are about matters of general interest to young people who have the desire to improve themselves. This is his letter:

"Siz: I. Can a person of ordinary abilities become a fluent conversationalist? What means should be employ to acquire this art? What books should be study, and what works read?
"2. Can a person successfully pursue a course of loui and philosophy without a teacher, so as to become toler-ably proficient in both, and be able to apply the general orticiples of those sciences to questions under discussion? What are the best works, and how should they be studied

3 How can a young man obtain that knowledge of politics which will fit him to form a correct judgment of

"4. What is the best remedy for lack of self confidence?" " AMBITIOUS." Don't try to become a fluent conversationalist, or to speak otherwise than in your natural way. The art of conversation is one of the most delightful of which a man can be possessed, but people who pour out upon you a flood of words are usually bores of the most oppressive kind-men who think more of displaying themselves than of entertaining or interesting their hearers. The secret of this art is to select and adapt what you say to those with whom you are talking, and no man can be a good conversationalist who does not observe or instinctively feel the effect of what he says on the listener. If you have so talked that your interlocutor has given you unaffected attention, and really enjoyed the interview, you have done all that is necessary, and what is, in truth, a very hard thing to do. Suggestiveness of thought is far better than fluency of language. Go on with your studies, talk with intelligent people, keep your ears open to listen, and avoid parading your knowledge, which, though new to you may be old enough to other people, and you will be acting more sensibly than if you in dulged in glib speech. The society of clever, cultivated men and women is the best training school, and simplicity the first lesson to learn. The less you think about yourself or the show you are making the better it will be for you. A young man may more profitably occupy the place of an inquirer than an instructor always, but because you are young you needn't be afraid to open your mouth before your elders if you have some thing to say. It is a poor nature that takes delight in putting down a boy, or assumes airs of superiority, simply on account of all in a factory or workshop. Between the | age, for age is not necessarily admirable, How have the years been used, and what are the results of them upon mind and character, are questions we have a right to ask.

Yes, you can pursue a course of logic and philosophy very satisfactorily without a teacher, if you have an apprehensive mind As to the text books, there are differences of opinion about them, and different schools of philosophers, especially. Your religious teachers would warn you against the modern philosophers who are most popular and

now growing to be the most influential. To get a knowledge of current politics, read The Sun, carefully study the views of THOMAS JETTERSON, and do not let important debates in Congress escape you Get some sensible history of the politics of the Revolutionary period, if you can fine one; Greeley's "American Conflict" will tell you about the era of moral politics which led up to and lasted through the war; and during the coming. Presidential campaign you can, by careful study of the platforms of the parties, the speeches of the orators, the proceedings in Congress, and the discussions in THE SUN, store your mind with political facts and theories of value to you. That is the priceless advantage of our eletions. They interest the whole people in the political affairs of their country, and give them a flood of information regarding them.

How to gain self-confidence? Put your powers to the test and discover what you are really capable of doing. When you have attest by proper examination and certificate | proved to yourself and to others what you

are equal to, both they and you will get a standard of measurement for your abilities Your self-confidence will grow with your growth in your capacity to assume and bear responsibilities.

The Blaines. The Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has removed Robert G. BLAINE from a deadhead position in the document room. At this proscription of a stalwart Republican, who has nestled in this fat berth for many years, something between a whine and a howl thrills along the telegraphic wires. This particular BLAINE is a brother of the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, who counts himself among the foremost of the Presidential aspirants. One might suppose that he would feel rather ashamed to have been caught working his brother into so small a place while the Republicans had control of the Senate, or, at all events, that he would have refrained from making a fuss over his removal after the Democrats had secured a majority in that body.

For eighteen years the Republicans had everything their own way in the Senate. During this long period they filled all the offices with their henchmen, and from time to time created new places to satiate the greed of their retainers. The subordinate positions in the Senate are now nearly twice as numerous as they were in 1861, when the Republicans first got a majority of the members; and throughout these years they have bestowed hardly a pennyworth of patronage upon the hungry Democracy. Now that the tide of fortune has turned, the plethoric Republicans ought to possess their souls in patience, and take it for granted that their lean opponents are to regale themselves without disturbance from the well-stuffed BLAINES.

The Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms has made one mistake. When he turned BLAINE out he ought to have abolished the sinecure place which this deadhead had so long occupied.

Ought a Presbyterian Church to Have Organ Music ?

The Presbytery of Edinburgh, the ancient capital of Scotland, is shaken to its foundations. A large minority of the members of the North Leith Church have appealed to the Presbytery to protect them against the efforts of an apparent majority to introduce an organ into the public worship of that church. The complainants denounce the cheme as hostile to the traditions of Scotch Presbyterianism and destructive of personal plety.

These complainants ought to see some of the Presbyterian edifices of this city, frescoed in the elaborate style of modern art, their pews and aisles and galleries adorned in the most munificent manner, with powerful organs and operatic choirs that tickle the taste of fastidious critics.

The days have gone by when, according to Sidney Smith. Sawney fled to his flinty hills, sang his psalm out of tune, and listened to his sermon of two hours long amid the imposing melancholy of the tallest thistles. We have no doubt that the North Leith Church will in due time have its organ.

"Well, I don't aspire." This was GRANT'S wasive answer to a San Francisco interviewer who had sounded him on the subject of a third erm. To a question as to what he would do if the Republican nomination should be tendered to him, he replied by silence. But he became fairly fluent in explaining that he was un familiar with the Chinese question in its California bearings, but would study it up.

The cricket sensation of the past week has seen the brilliant victory gained on Thursday and Friday by the Eleven of Philadelphia over the Irish visitors who had run such a career of triumph in New York. A defeat of such players by a full inning and nine runs is a decisive tribute to the excellence of the American players in that city. In every point-in bating, bowling, and fielding-the Philadelphians showed their superiority. It is probable, also, that the Irish gentlemen had had more practice in fielding together as a team, while their opponents were players of a single city and its environs. W. Hone, Jn., who had made 80 runs in the came of the Irish Twelve against the picked Fitteen of New York and vicinity, made a total of 5 at Philadelphia; N. Hone, who made 51 at New York, made 15 at Philadelphia; and o the scores ran all the way through Irishmen scored 119 in their first and 197 in heir second inning at New York, but only 58 in their first and 82 in their second at Philadelphia. The Irish bowling and fielding disposed of the New York Fifteen for 56 in the first in ning and 46 in the second, but it did not get rid of the Philadelphia Eleven until 149 had been earned in one inning, which was more than sufficient to counterbalance the Irish two innings. Altogether the victory was most credit-

Last night the near approach to one an other of Jupiter and the moon was the most attractive sight in the sky. On Tuesday night the moon and Saturn will be in conjunction On Friday night our satellite will pass near Noptune, which now shines between Saturn and Mars, but so faintly that only a telescope will show it. Even in a powerful telescope Neptune presents merely a small greenish olored disk. On Saturday night the moon will be in conjunction with Mars, which is rapidly growing brighter, rivalling Jupiter in the midnight sky. Mars is now close to the famous Pleiades or Seven Stars, and it shines so brightly, with a flery yellow lustre, that its brilliant neighbor Aldebaran, or the Bull's Eye, seems quite put out.

In a private letter forwarded by the reeipient to The Sun, an ex-convict makes some remarkable assertions about matters and persons in Sing Sing prison. He says there is no truth in the published statement that men are not punished until a day or two after they are eported for punishment; on the contrary, they gre paddled off-hand if they so much as look up from their work, and a convict who asks why he is to be punished "gets knocked down ike a bull with a stick that has a hole bored in the top of it and filled in with lead." He says further that there are two paddles in the prison one to be used on the men, the other to be shown to visitors. The latter, he says, is "a child's play toy" by the side of the former, which visitors never see. He says further that he ration for a man in the dark cell is one ounce of brend and one gill of water in the 24 cours, and that a blanket is put in the coll only when visitors are expected.

These assertions of the ex-convict may be false and they may be true. In either case they seem to deserve the attention of the Sing Sing officers and of their official superiors.

Probably the two profoundest mysteries of the late walk, for most people, are why the Pie Eater began, and why, having begun, he

Ten Miles un Hour.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Please miles in one hour.
WM. Bakkii, 2,470 Pacific street, Brooklyn. Yes: several. I. Bennett ("Deerfoot") ran en miles in 51 minutes 26 seconds on April 3, 1863. This is the best time on record.

A Chicago Way of Putting It. From the Chicago Times.

The success of a number of wind-broken, spayined, and generally debilitated pedestrians in en-riching themselves by hippodroming the New Yorkers mluced another brauch of her leg profession to begin preparations for emigration en masse to this country. The bicyclists of England and France, finding business poor at home, are coming this way to quest of victima.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

Opinion in England is very much divided on the subject of the result to the Ministry of the disaster at Cabul. As already indicated, the Opposition has taken vigorous hold of it, and has made it the basis of a plan of campaign which clearly foreshadows a bitter conflict. Mr. Grant Duff has been making a speech at Elgin, which shows him to be a proficient pupil of the Manchester school. In the course of his remarks he arraigned the whole Government policy with considerable effect, and boldly assailed Lord Salisbury as the man above all others in the world responsible for the massaere at Cabul-as much so as if he himself had slain the unhappy men with his own hand. This, in a measure, furnishes the keynote of the coming domestic struggie, in which Mr. Glad-stone, for the present, takes no hand, preferring, like the wise People's William that he is, to run off to the Continent, in order to treat the subject with severe preliminary caution from some remote and elevated point of view.

On the other hand, it is held with a great deal of reasonableness that a political school which inundated the country with sentiment in the matter of Bulgarian outrages, and caused a large proportion of the British public to confess to the same feeling of resentment that may be supposed to obtain when, at a wake, the alleged corpse evinces a disposition to participate in the hilarious obsequies, will not be intrusted with the Government. When it was in power, it never gained any reputation as a fighting Government, whereas Lord Benconsfield has kept the country in hot water ever since he came into office, and has repaired every disaster that has befallen him with some singular and not always looked for success. In a crisis like the present, a combative and pugnacious administration has a vast advantage over one whose achievements would probably be in the direction of philosophical discussion. It is feit to be an emergency wherein hard fighting alone can prevail, and the Premier's prestige as man of luck will probably stand him in good stend before the people. The tone of the Irish Nationalist papers on

the subject is cheerful, and betokens an amount of sympathy that is not without a certain agreeable significance. "As the English did in Zuiuland," says the Irishman, in a leader headed "Crimson Cabul," "so were they done by in Cabul. They were forced by the burning mass of the conflagration to rush from the flames upon the bayonets of the people whom they had foully robbed of their freedom." The idea is effective, if slightly meonsequential. " Is there an honest man," asks the warm-hearted editor of the Irish Patriot, "that does not feel with satisfaction that British greed for territory has received a great, if somewhat tardy, check? Those men who fell, murdered by the furious Afghans, were the victims of a wicked just for power, and as such they met the doom which not they but their overreaching, tyrannical, and insatiable employers deserved." "To the astonishment of England," says the Nation, "there is suddenly displayed not a cowed and conquered provisce, virtually added to her dominions, but a flerce and fanatical nation strung to the wildest pitch of excitement, in arms against foreign oppression, and resolved to sweep the English levies from their soil." The Weekly News says: "John Bull loves to meddle in the affairs of other people; but, better than medding or annexing, he loves to keep his money, and to keep at a civil distance from nations more powerful than his own. He will rue the day he ever set foot in Afghanistan, for he must either run out of it in confusion and incur the contempt of Asia, or, taking possession of it, bring himself under the terrible swing of the Russian."

The Flag of Ireland says: "The massacre of Cabul will be regretted in England, but the rest of the world will hold the Cabulege blameless if not fully justified. The invasion was wanten, wicked, and atrocious. It was unprovoked, save by the demon of greed that prompts Engishmen to covet their neighbors' goods, and to slay men for the sake of their possessions. The Ameer is a cunning Asiatic, and he may have played well his part. If he has tricked he enemy, taking his gold with one hand, and with the other pointing to the Residency, he de-serves well of his country. Were he a Pole, and had done such deeds to the damage of Russia, the English would proclaim him a pariot. Therefore, what is righteous at Warsaw

is not unrighteous at Cabul." In the mean time the advance upon Cabul is progressing as rapidly as possible. About November, providing the Ghikais and other hill tribes do not effectually retard it, there should be news of effective fighting. The tone of the English press upon this subject sounds somewhat strangely to people who are po easonable geographical and strategical ideas. They talk of dashing down on Cabul and inflicting swift and summary vengeance upon the rebels just as if it were to be done in class railway carriage. In fact, the Daily Telegraph, which sustains the whole Indian policy with the most ostentatious absurdity, conveyed the idea that the mutineers would be hung in a week. It now thanks Providence for the possession of the Shutargardan and Lundi Kotal as portions of the "scientific frontier," inti mates their inestimable value in the present perations, and explains the Indian Government's rather ominous delay in making use of hem. This sort of stuff, for instance, in a leading English paper has a very odd sound to peo-ple who have compared the history of the late

Afghan campaign with that of those that precoded it: coded it:

Grave and sober men of whatsoever party will recognize that an interruption, as impossible to predict as an earthquake, has shaden a most posmising measure of State, and they will book their peace rather than weaken with an impostent represent the families of her Asperty will be supported to the interest of the state of the state

Other papers show more or less feeling, and are evidently likely, at any moment, to lose their temper with regard to their Bussian contemporaries. It is amusing to hear them abuse Russian diplomats as Hars and hereditary knaves. It reminds one of the virtuous indignation of the man who had sent for twenty do lars' worth of good, marketable counterfeit mosey, but who received by express a package of sawdust. In Person English diplemnts are just now particularly active trying to persuade the Shah that he ought to have Herat, a point upon which that worthy's mind is doubtless fairly made up, since M. Zinovieff, the Russian Minister at Teheran, had already told him the same thing. It is possible he may decide to take it with the heip of England, for he is largely exposed to Austrian influences at present, and has besides tender recollections of the London variety shows and Mr. Mapleson's royal Italian ballet, all of which he has lately been

Paris has had two sensational and characteristic tragedies; one the result of polite depravity, the other of low greed. A young person, an actress, named, with a touch of rony on the part of Fate, Gabrielle Morales, attracted to the candle of her wiles and wickedness a callow moth in the person of Eugene Riaudet, a young man of good tamily of Rennes. she burned off his resources in short order and-dropped him. The unfortunate fool was madly, passionately in love with her, and could not reconcile himself to such a view of their relationship. He forced an entrance to her apartments, discussed the subject with her, shot her dend, and then, with a nice consideration, retiring to the adjoining room, blew ou his brains.

The other case is perhaps equally familiar in te general metive, but it goes to show how Paris may one day claim to possess the "finest police force in the world." A policeman named Provest, meeting a peddler possessed of some jewelry, induced him to accompany him to his lodgings. mixed him a comfortable glass, and murdered I him hospitably with a hammer. This accom-

plished, he set to work to get rid of the body, which he undertook to effect by chopping it up small with a hatchet and distributing it about the city. He put the head, fingers, and feet be-tween his muttress and the bed, and tying the rest up in a bundle, went out. A woman in the Rue du Guesaw sometning lying on the ground; she picked it up and found, to her horror, it was a human arm. She acreamed, gave the alarm, and perceiving a remarkably tall man trying to conceal a bundle, directed to him the attention of people who surrounded her. He fled and evaded pursuit. The woman went to the nearest police station, and as she entered ran against a tall policeman. She apologized, looked up at him and shricked out, " Cest l'assassia!" She had no evidence other than his height, but his instinct got the better for a moment of his reason, he made a movement as if to escape,

was arrested and confessed. The Paris papers discuss the De Young-Kalloch affair with much spirit, and the probable effect of it on the Chronicle's candidate, " M. Rillen!

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baines have just celeerated their golden wedding at Leeds, in England, and the staff of Mr. Baines's paper, the Leeds Mercury, numbering nearly 200, participated. They presented an address, magnificently bound in crimson and gold, appropriately embellished with photographs and water-color drawing, and bearing the crest and arms of Mr. Baines, which last, it may be not unreasonably presumed, consisted of a haricot rampant on a bathtub gules.

Blaine and the Force Bill. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I observe n the communication signed "Kee without the Kank," n your issue of to-day, some misrepresentations of his ory, and a misrepresentation of history should never be

permitted to pass without correction.
It is a mistake that President Grant "Ropped over and declared the Greeley candidate" for Governor of Arkansas in 1874, "legally elected." Grant, on the contrary, seved his preclaination declaring Mr. Brooks and his followers "turbulent and disorderly persons," and rewiring them to disperse and surrender the State Govern ent to Gov. Baxter.

nent to Gov. Baxter.
It may be true that "the Democrats had got possession
of the Governor de facto," if the approbation by twothirds and more of the people of a State of a policy which carried out every profession of the Republican tinguished from the practices which Messrs, Clayton, are A Co. demanded of him—a policy which gave y and prosperity to the State—may be said to consistent in possession. In the cambridge the three directions are not such as possession, but cambridge the three directions are the statement that before the Democrata began to used. Mr. Hagter "even with their shoughes," Mr. I hat summarily report the theory of the many lates after history of the pistol, and had the gilled with armed men to summarily required. ng filled with armed men to support his usurpation, after was right for once in his life, and maintained the right manduly.

Your, Sept. 26.

It is true that Grant did issue such a proclanation. It is also true that in his message to Congress on the subject of the Arkansas difficulties, Grant "went back on" his previous utterances, and thus indicated a decided change of opinion and policy. "Arkansas" is right, and so also is our other correspondent—they only happen to deal with different phases of a fight in which both parties in Arkansas changed front twice.

Observations by an Old Planter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The negro xodus is ascribed by Fred. Douglass to the rapacity of he "land owners, planters, and old master class generally" in demanding exorbitant rents and furnishing upplies at too high orices in the case of tenants and in imploying laborers at too low wages, paid off in many intances by orders at stores in which the employer is in terested. It is a sufficient answer to these assertions to state the fact that three-fourths of the old masters, to-gether with many of the new, have been financially rumed by attempting to carry on business on the new system. If the freedman has received little, the master cas got less. Why complain of land owners for demand ng such rent as competition will give them? They cer such rent as competition will give them? They cermily can get no more. The fact seems to be unk nown
at there are many white people in the South who are
there of tand as well as negroes. They make no commint at the rates charged, and if they did no one would
for to relieve them of their burden. If land owners
chartarily relinquisited a part of the value of their
contrarily relinquisited a part of the value of their
reperty for the benefit of the indigent, they would be
thing an example worthy of innitation by capitalists of
l stinds. North as well as South.
Axim, it is arread, indicate to suppose that wages fee
w at the South. What is the test of low or high wages feeling the gamount of later new accessory to carrily live. is ded laborers never worked three-fourths of any year nee connectionton. They invariably take here to six, whe holing at Christmae, two to three when the crop laid by, and every Saturniay aftermosn throathout the ar, besides attending most of the cablic meetings— nets, protracted meetings, &c.—within ten inlies or pre-of-their place of work. Besides, among our citizens a some conced inen who carry on farms, and these in-ribotyres. ra, any obstruction being placed in the way of the movement, the white becole, if they were able, ladly assist many of the negroes to emigrate, and e inhabitants of their new-chosen homewley or

ROZUREL N. C., Sept. 20. Pope Leo's Encyclical.

AN OLD RUINED PLANTER.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir : To any ne reading with due attention the recent important leter of the Pope, the first thing that will force itself upon ie mind is the rigorous demand of the which the whole document is based. This is the great obligation of the bishops of the Church to study hilosophy. Here, for the first time in many years, w

om the head of the Church. Not only from the bishops or overseers of this great organization is scientific diligence required, but they are bessurint most carnestly to inculcate its necessity upon the young priesthook. That Catholic institutions of learning are not quite perfect in this respect now will deay. The large provincial sentituding at Troy, whose annual ordinations send out so many young men, well field and well arressed, thus thoughtfully providing for the exterior man, are not entirely commelies in the way of literary and scientific perfection. The young men do not acquire within its walls that eagerless for levining when would impart scholarly finalist. Their ment into no dear is not for books. It is here that the words of Prope Locate of similarance, it is here, too, after naving weighted would impart scholarly finalist. Their ment into no dear is of similarance, it is here, too, after naving weighed well these imperative authories of the floy Pather, that bishops are called to the first the words of Pather, that bishops are called to the first that the Powe praises with exploit by themselves.

To those superficiently pursued by themselves.

To those superficiently pursued by themselves.

To those superficients of discovered and the learning of the early Ciristina faithers. The counterfied of that the Powe praises with exploit it may be pointed out that the Powe praises with exploiting the learning of the case and before an interest of the case of the scholastics. Altourther this encoded to the scholastics. Not only from the bishops or overseers of this great or-

A Nobleman Accused of Hasty Assertion and Bad Lattu.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I perceive that George the Count Joannes holds very decided views upon the much disputed question of human longevity. to-day's Ses he remarks that a century has passed since the renowned victory of Paul Jones, and that "no one person is now alive of the hundreds of millions then existing upon the earth." It would be interesting to know by what chain of reasoning the noble writer has been led to this conclusion, since one can hardly take up a newspaper without encountering a notice of some man is now spajer without encountering a notice of some man or woman whose life has everpassed the limits of a hundred year. Without the Count vomehouse to throw a little heart limit of the Count vomehouse to throw a little heart limit of the growth of the heart life always means what he says, and never have that he always means what he says and never have the heart of ways efficient out from the heart limit of the means. Acailly, twoing success, will mark have been a little for the horizont for less that proceed by what he means of the says here whom to dehelts heart ly house, mark the heart life brief had been the many her whom it dehelts heart ly house, mark the heart life had been the form the heart life heart life that he was the heart life heart life that he had life heart life to heart life them be found and the life heart life to heart life the heart life had life heart life heart life had life heart life heart life heart life heart life had life heart life heart life had life heart life

The Book Agent Put his Name Down.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A couple of months ago a book agent called on me. He said that if he could use my name as a subscriber he could get sev-eral other persons who would take his book, and he there and then offered the book to me tree. I teld him I would take the book, but ald not want it for nothing. He, thereake the beak, but did not want it for nothing. He there one, put any harber down first on a little memorasishm one. In this time a little memorasishm case. That is the last 1 saw of him Ambier man departed the hooks in sein monthly burts, said 1 hook to rest two parters. The lard him the noncome I del not asset to quarter tunny, whereupon 1 was sent a mitter fine disst thin not reply to but the a second notice I'm arran I reference a very sharp right. It intomates in askingless that I sained a contract when his own ment, I think be how he rule it to sent out made notices, and if is all think be how the rule it of the first on their point it would have your equation.

New York, Sept 24.

You will have to take all the numbers on this showing. Probably it will be a useful lesson

A Bad Week for the Hayes Show.

From the Philodelphia Times.

The next time Mr. Hayes starts his great variety show on the rosa, he will probably select a work when kiralit has not last of host from two years show and and an international walking match is not in progress.

Beacon Richard Smith's Opinion. Point the Cincinnate Garette.

It costs something to keep Gorham in the Republican party but now that he is out, the party could afford to spend more, it necessary, to keep him out.

A Word of Caution. From the Continuate Commercial

It would not be a good plan for the Repub-icans of Ohio to put so much confidence in their boom as to neglect their organization.

SUNBEAMS.

-The Mennonites are so thrifty that to

- A poor one is as rare as to see a poor Quaker.

The Rev. Dr. Burlingham of Brooklyn has been preaching for the Tremont Temple Bapus

-All the Boards of the Reformed (Dutch) Church are sadly in need of money, and are calling sare.

estly for contributions.

-A prominent religious paper turns a solemn passage of Scripture into a weak joke by saying to its subscribers: "The barvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not paid."

-The First Reformed Church of Holland,

Michigan, is so reducity opposed to Free Masoner that it will not be reafter admit Free Masons to membership, or administer the Lord's Supper to their -Furnaces were put into the basement of

the Bartist church at Canton, Ohio, not to set fire to the building, but they did more than was bargained for thom. The blaze attracted a great crowd of neubbors The insurance men say that £3,000 will restore things. -In the north of England there is a Sun. day school whose managers are so set in their own ways that they do not allow their minister to come in. At a recent trecting it was resolved that the pastor should set outer the school, even for a visit, except with the consent

of two-thinls of the teachers. .- In Edinburgh all shops and stores are closed on Sundays. No street cars are allowed to run and a state of much greater quiet prevails than is usua in our American cities. As a general thing the churche are better attended than with us, and the people who at tend are more punctual. Most of the worshippers join heartily in the singing.

-The remnants of Brother Adirondack Murray's church in Boston have been gathered together with the view of forming a new church on a broad and progressive Caristian basis. The effort to secure solidary in its finances is said to promise success. The Rev. H. A. Shorey, who has succeeded Nurray in the charge of the Golden Rule becomes pastor of the new enterpris

-A new mission church has been built in Cesares, the principal city in Cappadocia, Asia Minor. The Central Evangelical Culous of Cappadocia held a meeting to dedicate the new building. Over 2,000 prefessed Christians were present, many of them from va-rious places in Galatia. The Rev. Kerobe Yakobian is pastor. The church is the first building erected for the

Evangelical Christians or this part of Asia Minor. -A distinguished clergyman was bitterly opposed to the practice of advertising sensational top for sermous. He had no objection to a plain aunous ment of preaching services. Sometimes he would re-buke his sensational brothren by announcing, "Subjects A portion of the word of God." Thus, without realizing it, he was doing as sensational a thing as any of his neighbors. The object of a sensational amouncement is to stimulate the currosity of the hearers as to what is coming. No method of advertisement could so completely have done this as the method selected by the very man who demoniced all sensationalism.

-Prof. Coe is to be installed pastor of the Reformed Church at Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street on Thursday evening next. This church has bad a long and tedious search for a paster, having remained in its orphaned condition since Dr. Ludiow went to the Westminster Church, Brooklyn, The church building is one of the most costly in the city. The people are few and mostly wealthy. They have the reputation of being exceedingly difficult to picase. They have been so corolal and unanimous in their choice of Prof. Coe that he com mences his work among them under the most promising circumstances. He comes from Yale College, where he has an honorable and successful record.

-The London missionaries who set out for Ujiji met with armed opposition from some native Afrians near Mawasa. A missionary's child had dropped a tubber doil. The Africans found it, and were at first dis-posed to regard it as a new linage brought by the mis-sionaries as an improved alol to be worshipped instead of some of the uncouth and hideous graven images to which they had formerly raid devotion. Sober second thought led the savages to make up their minds that the dell was a medicinal charm with which the missionaries lought to be witch them. They attacked the missionarie in considerable force, but were pacified by the presenta-tion of some red flanuel. Thus do well-selected articles of dry goods prove licipful to the cause.

-The attention of the Sunday schools will to-day be concentrated on a review study of the lesson or the quarter of which this is the last Sunday. The twelve lessons run through the Epistles of St. Paul, and are of an exceedingly practical character. They trest of peace and security in believing in God; the Christian ove which leads to triumph at death; the ministry of econciliation, and the catalogue of fruits of the Spirit at ound in the Epistle to the Gallauans. The equipment of the Christian in his full panoply or spiritual armor forms the most conspicuous lesson or the twelve. The lesson on the Coming of the Lord may well be skipped in the review, for to discuss it properly would consume a whole ression. The course ends with the description of the Christian's duties in relation to his fellow men and to the Government under which he lives. For next Sunday, October 5, the lesson will be "Our Great High Priest," Hebrews chap. iv., 14-16, and chap. v., 1-6.

-The Church Union, which some time ago offered pistols as premiums for subscriptions, and stopped it, now offers double barrelled and breech-loading shotgons, which every Christian man and woman ought to have in the house. This change of weapons takes the business out of the hands of the little boys and puts is into those of their seniors. Any smart boy can raise enough to auy a pistol, and a religious paper to wrap it in. But in order to get a shotpun, from twenty-five to thirty-five subscribers are needed. Churches can club fer the paper, and bestow the guns on the paster or the deaons For sewing societies they will be found ver they have completed their weekly quota of yellow and red flaunci garments for the benighted Checterinbooses Islandera A model of the original Dorcas, who founded ewing societies, can be set up as a target. The new guns will be found very nice for the church sisters to

-The stiff old pows, the square-backed pulpit furniture, the stilled gallery, and the venerable and rackety organ which formerly made worship into penance in the Second Reformed Church Jersey City. have given place to modern appliances of worship. The church has been so completely remodelled that the old Dutchmen who formerly attended it would not know it. if they could be raised from their graves and told to hunt for their accustomed seats. Dr. Van Cleer now preaches from a graceful deak instead of from left ad the old worden fortification, which was a combination of wharf and dry goods counter. The fashionable quartetcher oc-cupies a tasteful enclosure in front of the new and richly embellished organ, near the pulpit platform. Frescore, colored window giass, and improved reflectors make the subdued light warm and cheerful. The church wasgrow-ing old and cold, and people were going away from it The place is now so attractive that it will be largely re sorted to both for comfort and edification

handle, as they do not blacken the fingers.

-Bishop Potter's suggestion that onetenth of the income of the clergy, as well as of the larry, should be devoted to charity, meets with a general femonse, to the effect that the idea is a good one. The clergy, who are receiving very small salaries, cannot, however, afford it. He who gets \$5,000 may manage to support his family on \$4,500 and give away \$500. But even this requires hard squeezing and close economizing. The \$5,000 city rector's expenses are so heavy that he The SAMM city record expenses at the close of the year. But when it comes to the country rector, with a salary of \$800, with a sick wife, an alling mother-in-law, and six small children, the tithe is impracticable. In cases where a man is compelled to spend every cent he received where a man is compelled to spend every cent he received. it is impossible to make such donations as the Bishop suggests. The way to bring up the donations to the needed average is for the rich rectors to help the poor ones. Some of the brethren are receiving eight or tel thousand dollars and house rent. There are cases in which one well led minister can give as much mosts? as a whole discusse full of the lean and mody brettren who are starving on meagre salaries in the rural districts.

-The Baptist brethren, in discussing whether reporters shall be admitted to their medials of excluded from them, uttered severs comments on the reporters of the secular press. They intimated that these gentlemen could not in all cases be trusted to report t religious meeting. But they claimed that if only there porters of religious papers were admitted, accuracy and fairness would be assured. In connection with the life interesting to read the quarral which has no some weeks sometical promunent position in the Haptist parets. They are frying to settle the question as to whether of They are frying to sets other question as to whether or not a certain eminent Decime of Distincty said in one of the Saratiga meetings that "Printing in-tehnicides and on organized musics against the Lexistin or Jesus Christ." The comment of the said. the sort. Hair a dozen desinguarity i Employs using that they beard him. The matter is not hady take set that within the present ventury. Had a reporter name good secular paper taken down at the time what this D. D. really stid say, all the controversy much have been avoided, and make would have prevailed where strice has now intrinted.

-One of the neatest things in the walking match line can be seen today or any other similaria any church. It begins when the convention is announced the church, each armed with a basset or with the short handled inchogans how which tooks like a contraspect. The interest of the match sky surfaceout the alacist) with which the brethren make from new to pow, and return with their receptances had not the continuous of the honevoiest. Oil and experienced afforms level themselves on the perfection which they have by long practice attained. An expert man will travel the resand return while a raw hand is also ling along the 178 half of his journey. Some men have a half of thrush if the box or backet before people in accura way as to she them up to the giving of something. This begis the col-lection but retards the entire by Frances refree lectors can count the collection as each contribution is droped in, post it up as they tramp from new to new, and know the total when they carry the plate to the clergyman.